

Daily Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

We were considering the analogy between our condition and that of the Romans after the battle of Cannae, and were conjecturing in our mind whether Congress and the people would prove themselves worthy of independence, as did the Roman Senate and people in those "days which tried men's souls," when we found the same current of thought had been engaging the attention of our contemporary of the Southern Confederacy, and we adopt his sentiments as our own:

NIL DESPERANDUM.—After the fatal battle of Cannae, the Consul Varro, with the wreck of the Roman army, hastened to the Capital, which he believed would be immediately attacked by the victorious Hannibal. Out of the powerful Roman army which went into action, only ten thousand men could be collected at the gates of the city. Forty thousand dead Romans lay on the battle field. Rome had no army in the field. The war had gone on for years, and army after army had been destroyed in succession by the Carthaginian hero; and now, this crowning disaster seemed to lay the power of Rome at the very feet of the conqueror.

The Roman Senate, amid the general consternation, displayed a heroic spirit which saved the Republic. They ordered the gates of the city to be shut, lest the exaggerated reports of the fugitives from the disastrous battle should increase the general alarm. The women were ordered to remain in their houses, lest their cries and lamentations should dishearten those whose duty it was to become to cast aside the infirmities of age and defend the city. The Senators moved everywhere, and by their firm counsels and undiminished deportment, strove to the utmost to instill courage into all hearts. When Varro approached the city with the shattered remnant of his army, instead of upbraiding him for the rashness which had lost the battle of Cannae, the Roman Senate met him and thanked him solemnly because he had not deserted the Republic.

The result is known, and will live always on the pages of heroic history. The war was renewed by the unconquered Romans. After long years of struggle and blood, the invaders of Italy were driven back to their homes; and finally Rome destroyed her great rival. A moment of despondency by the Senate at the critical moment, and Rome would have perished.

The situation of the Confederate States this day is infinitely more hopeful than that of Rome in that dark crisis. While we say this, we do not deny that the events of the war within the past few weeks have been damaging and dangerous in the extreme. The position of Sherman menaces the supply of food to the Army of Virginia, on which our occupation of Virginia, depends. And if our disaster in Middle Tennessee leaves the victorious army of Thomas to follow our shattered legions whithersoever they will: Such is the present prospect. But we must never despair.

To despair is to submit to be trodden under foot by the haughty and bloody-minded Yankee, to lose our personal liberty, perhaps, to lose our lives, and certainly to lose what is more important than life itself—our honor.

If anything were wanting in the picture, it is that justice is hardly done to the Roman Senate. On the motion of Cato, each Senator was invested with the power of a magistrate. They were to prevent all lamentations—to hinder the people from meeting in forum, lest they should pass resolutions in favor of peace—the ambassadors of Hannibal were refused an audience, and the Senate occupied itself only in taking all steps possible for the safety of Rome. It was at this time that Cato, hearing that Metellus had formed a design of flying from Italy, despairing of a Republic, stood over him with a drawn sword, and made him swear that he would either desert the Republic or allow others do so. Not only were new levies ordered, but the ranks which had been thinned by heavy losses in battle, but *but eight thousand slaves were purchased from their masters, to serve as light troops*, while all the examples of those incapable of serving in the Roman legions, as insolvent debtors, prisoners, &c., were enrolled. By this time Cato, the second city of the Republic, had opened its gates to Hannibal, and all Southern Italy had declared in his favor. The Senate of Nola, fearing a disgraceful capitulation, sent for Marcellus, who threw himself into the city, and a successful ally repulsed Hannibal from the city. He then seized and executed seventy persons suspected, and entrenched himself only in a fixed camp near the city.

Without further recital of what is common historical incident, suffice to say, Rome was saved by the heroic action of the Senate, by its prompt and vigorous measures. And this is not we need now—strong and decisive action by Congress—some combination of legislative measures, by which the government will be reorganized, the army reinforced, and the confidence of the people re-inspired. If this were done, there is no danger to this nation of subjugation. It only needs to methodize the resources and employ them wisely and economically, and they are yet amply sufficient to carry on a successful defence. Two essential requisites are, for success: The people must come to look at the horrors of subjugation as they really are, and make the necessary sacrifices to avoid them; and all who attempt to sow disaffection, must be rebuked by silence, that harmony in the great work may prevail.

New Advertisements.

Commissioners—Captains S. W. Scott and W. R. Richardson.
A negro girl and one boy wanted by D. F. Marlboro, N. C.
Board and lodging wanted—Apply at this

The Freshet.

The late rains have swollen the streams and covered the lowlands. The Weldon bridge, we hear, has suffered some, but not enough to inflict material damage. Other bridges and some embankments on railroads have likewise been washed, but there is no cause for the exaggerated rumors in circulation. Ample forces are at work repairing damages, and all will be right again in a few days.

If it be true that any troops are ever delayed at given points, it would be well to march them in the direction of their destination, from day to day. Time will be saved in this manner, and soldiers would rather be upon the tramp than lying up in uncomfortable places.

When small accidents happen by the way travellers, transporting agents and those having command, should keep their wits about them, and devise expedients. We once got lost on an opossum hunt, and slept in the corner of a fence in a hundred yards of home. It taught us a lesson. Since then "keep a travelling." We would recommend this to all civil and military passengers, when the cars run off the track.

We commend to the attention of our readers the article in another column, on the now highly important question, as to whether we shall use that great element of defence, our negroes, in the present war, in which, without success, we lose not only our negroes, but every other property, and also our good name and liberty. We know the author of the article, and know him to be a large slave owner, a man of experience and well acquainted with all the phases of the question he discusses; that he is a true lover of his country, has lived for years at the North, and knows the character of his people, their object and design in this war; and does not hesitate to declare that object not to be reconstruction, but plunder and spoliation. We know that he is likely to suffer as great a deprivation of his slaves as any of our acquaintance, but his confidence in General Lee and his own judgment, fully persuade him that the measure is not only important, but necessary. He has freely given his sons to the service, and freely offers his negroes to the government, to aid in getting our deliverance from the tyranny and spoliation of the Yankees.

The Enemy.

It is not to be supposed that the effort before Wilmington, resulting as it did in such a failure, will content our Yankee brethren. They will try again; for, besides the desire to shut the port, they wish to reach that which is geographically described as existing in Raleigh. We should not be surprised to hear of another formidable movement against Wilmington.

We have confidence in the result. Let North Carolina turn the tide of reverse and re-establish the popular confidence.

Important from Hood's Army.

The *Sentinel* (Ala.) *Rebel* says, we have reliable intelligence from a gentleman who left Tusculum on the 27th ult., and who was with the army of Tennessee there, that all the Yankee reports about the demoralization of the army are mere fabrications—that the troops are in the most excellent spirits, and that the army is larger than when it went into Middle Tennessee, the recruits more than making up for all losses suffered in the expedition. The army was resting at Tusculum after its arduous march. It was kept in line in which direction it would move, whether for Blue Mountain or Columbus, Mississippi.

We have every confidence in the statement of the gentleman referred to, and would counsel the down-hearted to revive their drooping spirits, under the receipt of this cheering intelligence.

"ONE FUTURE ONE DESTINY."—By GENERAL THOMAS.—"Our people must not grow weary of this war. It is the lifetime task of this generation, if the work be not sooner accomplished, to establish the independence of our Confederacy, and not await the fiendish designs of our would-be subjugators. Every thought, every energy, every power of every man and woman should be bent to that one great object, the successful ending of this war. Upon that success hangs all that makes life desirable for a gallant and free people, and that blood and warfare, arms, and ammunition, sacrifices and self denial, the marching and countermarching, trials and sufferings, must be our chief delight until we have shaken off forever the despot's hand that would throttle the life out of our young Confederacy."

Murmuring must be hushed, complaints must cease, unanimity must reign, and one universal determination never to give up, must animate our entire population. The goal of our hopes and exertions is too glittering, too glorious, not to be won, and our fate, if we fail, too awful for contemplation. As we cannot afford to fail, so we must not fail to succeed. Up, then, Southern! buckle on your armor anew, and take a fresh lease of hope and courage. Away with doubt, and despondency and weariness. The flag of our country is yet destined to wave in the glorious flood of a victorious sunshine, and the gallant dead are yet to be hailed from the spirit land the inextinguishable beacon of liberty purchased for us with their hearts' blood. Let us prove ourselves worthy "One Future, one Destiny, one Hope," for our motto, let us join hands in all the hallowed purpose of repelling the vile invaders, and working out for ourselves, at every cost of blood and treasure, a deliverance from the shackles our enemies would forge for us and our descendants. Let us cease striving to amass wealth, and give more heed to the call of patriotism, and if that call syllable the word "blood," let us remember that "blood" in its last analysis, is but the "blood of the brave."—Georgia Paper.

RESIGNED.—Col. G. H. Faribault of this county has resigned his position as Colonel of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.—Gentlemen from Selma say it is reported that Hood's army is retreating back upon Blue Mountain, Ala.

Our Slaves as Soldiers.

This question, above stated, or as Gen. Lee more properly puts it—"shall we use our slaves as our soldiers against the Yankees, or shall the Yankees use our slaves as soldiers against us?"—is now fully before us and can no longer be deferred. It is full time it should be discussed. Pray let us do this in a spirit of wise moderation and intelligence, becoming so serious a question, and about which there has already been expressed, most unfortunately, such wide differences of opinion. This surely can be no question of partisanship; it can be properly only a question of policy, viz: will the employment of one or two hundred thousand of our blacks give us material aid in obtaining our independence, and enabling us to keep the remainder of our negroes as our property? That, and that only, ought to be the question. All side issues and considerations must be ignored and laid aside, till that question be decided; and when decided, let there be no capricious faith-changing with our government, either Legislative or Executive, but a candid, heart-felt support be given to the government.

There is no time for even the most bitter partisan or pure selfish politician, to be "setting up" himself; and if he does not know it, the people do, and will show him hereafter. And those men who are now making themselves notorious by their violent attacks upon the government and Congress, calling them robbers, &c., &c., and denouncing our Executive and Congress for tyrannous usurpations, &c., &c., instead of creating "monuments of brass" for themselves, are in truth only digging their own graves so deep, that the hand of retribution will never reach them. What indeed can be the motives or the objects of such men, in past finding out, and in case of our success, this opposition to measures of the government must ever hereafter consign them to the deep shade of an everlasting and well deserved ignominy; and in case of our subjugation, their very position as members of a rebel Legislature, will mark them out the more prominently, as the victims of plunder and disgrace to their Yankee masters.

But to our subject, viz: whether our negroes shall be used by us as soldiers, or by the enemy as soldiers against us; for that wise, cautious and great General, Robert E. Lee, has most correctly told us, that if we do so use them, our enemies surely will, as they have done. To plain man, exercising a plain common sense, there can be no doubt about it, that every consideration of safety, of property and success demands it. It has been and is the great dread and fear of Lincoln and his cabinet. They well know the immense and immediate increase of power it will give us, and have feared it from the beginning. It would at once check and destroy their overweening confidence, that "the rebellion was about to be crushed forever," when they saw a sudden increase of our armies by 100,000 men, fighting with far more of interest and spirit in our cause, than their negroes who have to be urged to the front by bayonets in the rear; or even by their mob of gross, brutal and ignorant Germans and Irish, most of whom have been dragged into their armies.

There can be no reasonable doubt, but that our negroes, fighting by the side of their masters, who they have been long accustomed to obey, and surrounded by white troops who they know will compel discipline and obedience under penalty of being shot at once, will prove a far better character of soldiers than most of the hordes that are brought against us.

Slaves have, in fact, been used as soldiers in all ages and in all countries where slavery existed. The Greeks and the Romans employed them as important and valuable auxiliaries; and where do we find more useful soldiers than this day in the Russian serfs, whose slavery is far worse than ours? If the Yankees continue to use them, as we know they do, in spite of their being obliged to force them to fight, it can only be because they find them serviceable, we surely with all our advantages, find them even more serviceable.

Now, let us examine the objections alleged by some against the use of this most important item of our defence against our inhuman enemy, who would and have deprived us of all our slaves, as far as they have occupied our country. The first, and really as far as I can judge, the only plausible one, is, that instead of fighting for us, they will desert to the enemy in the hour of extremity, unless we pledge them their liberty after the war. This objection, I think I have shown above, is not founded on truth, and certainly is not our experience. Look at the thousands who have had every chance of escape and with safety, of those who have followed their masters to the war, and who have been employed as teamsters, cooks, &c., &c. How wonderfully few have deserted! It is true that it is left to the seditions and lies of the Yankee, many have left their plantations to go over to the enemy, but most of them have been forced to do so by one means or another. But surrounded by white troops and under the eye of these whom they have been accustomed to obey, and where there is no chance of escape, the case would be very different. Not half so many negroes have left us, as Germans and Irish deserters have come over to us and negroes also. We all know that there are tens of thousands in the Yankee service who serve most unwillingly; and in no case have they come over to the enemy in the day of battle, nor need we fear this on the part of our negroes. To prevent their escape privately, it may be necessary to employ unusual vigilance and severe punishment. As is giving our negro soldiers their liberty, after the war, as a reward, it can only be the idea of a visionary and thoughtless enthusiast. If we are honest in saying as we do, and believing as all do, that we understand the negro character, that he is better off in slavery than in being compelled to look out and care for himself, then we are repaying a service by a wrong; it would be a criminal folly to do this. He can be rewarded, and in a mode far more congenial to his tastes and feelings, far more to his happiness. He can be allowed by law a ration of tobacco, sugar and whiskey; for he can be furnished with a suitable ornamental suit of extra clothing once a year; will have by law every Saturday in the year for his own time, with hospitals for the maimed, all to be distributed under the superintendence of his master, or in many other ways. But to give him liberty, that useless thing to him, would be to raise the class of free negroes in our country to a power that would be dangerous—a class we have been for years trying to get rid of. But this is a question exclusively for State action. I cannot think they will be guilty of such folly, and I will treat of it no longer. It is not to be thought of for a moment.

Another objection alleged by some timid men is, that after having borne arms, the negro can never be afterwards made to return to his labors. This is nothing more or less than a downright mistake. What is there in the habit of strict discipline to unfit him from continuing in that discipline so necessary to all well regulated plantations? What is there in the habit of quick and thorough obedience to military orders, to induce disobedience or unwillingness in obeying the orders of a master? What is there in the habits of cleanliness and carefulness of the soldiers to injure the worth of a negro on the plantation? I have been bred a military man from my earliest youth. I am the owner of one of the largest bodies of negroes in the country, and I would, as a matter of policy, have all my negroes brought up in habits of military discipline and order, and would consider them as more manageable and more valuable. Not there can be no reasonable doubt as to the decision on the question, whether we shall use the negroes as soldiers against the Yankee, negroes and soldiers, or whether by our folly and hesitation they shall use them as soldiers against us. Whether we shall use this great element of defence, or whether we shall offer it to the Yankees? Therefore let Congress, at once pass the necessary measures; let the Legislatures of the Confederate States take such action as will be an earnest and faithful support of Congress. Let full 100,000 men be sent to the various camps of instruction as soon as practicable, let them be well ordered, drilled and disciplined, and we shall be able in the early spring to place under that great master, Gen. R. E. Lee, 100,000 strong, able-bodied men, to serve in our noble cause—ourselves and ourselves in preserving them from the brutal Yankees, who, by their course will exterminate them and us; who rob the poor negro, as soon as the rich owner.

The coming spring is to be the crisis of this war. If Grant, by dint of overwhelming numbers, even of negroes and mobs, is able to drive Lee before him, he turns these negroes and mobs loose upon the 16,000 defeated cities of Richmond and Petersburg, to plunder and destroy with a barbarous license, unless equally qualified by the former and examples of his myriads. The whole country round about will become the prey of his troops, and the very negroes whose presence, under General Lee, would have defeated him, would be absorbed and taken to increase his already bloated army. On the other hand, General Lee, with the addition of 100,000 able-bodied troops, fairly disciplined, will be able to defeat all Grant's purposes and roll back the tide of war, and finally bring the North to a knowledge of the fact that we are not to be subjugated by all the powers we can bring to bear, but are ready to make any and all sacrifices to protect ourselves in independence of hereditary tyranny and despotism. Then really will the cloud of blindness which our own timidity and want of unity has so strongly brought on them, disappear, and peace at last come to our unhappy country.

As to the point whether owners of slaves killed in battle, or otherwise lost, should be remunerated, it is but a minor consideration. Let Congress settle all those matters. It would certainly serve to make the measure more popular with the lovers of money; but surely we can give our sons to the country, our own flesh and blood, and do not require to be paid for its shedding, can, with little consequence, refuse our property.

A North Carolina Farmer.

While the faint-hearted and weak-kneed are pausing for breath under the influence of fright and panic, and the false and treacherous exaggerating our reverses are "showing their hands" more plainly than has been their wont, the New York *Daily News*, published in the very midst of our enemies, thus sums up the advantages for its side, and sets off the reverses which the enemy have suffered during the year 1864.

It will be seen from this statement, that the balance is largely on our side; and if the people are true to their country, and not false to their own honor and best interests, the Confederate cause is safer to day than it has been since the war began:

PROGRESS OF OUR QUEST IN 1864.

War has concluded its work for 1864. The progress that it has made during that year, now, becomes a question of fact for history. We propose, therefore, to ask our readers to look back to the condition of the struggle on the opening day of the year that has just closed, with the purpose of comparing it with that of the year which has just opened. The review that we intend to make, shall be made with our constant consideration for the intelligence of the people for whom we write, and with the jealous care with which this journal makes it a study to give the approbation of the honest and thoughtful.

Texas, the Federal troops have, within the last six months, abandoned almost totally. The evacuation of the Rio Grande in that State, has thrown open one of the frontiers of the Confederacy to perfect freedom of foreign intercourse.

Louisiana was dominated twelve months ago by General Banks; it is now dominated by Kirby Smith. The Federal lines had included within them last New Year's Day large areas of the interior of that State, but now have been drawn in to the line of the Mississippi. A ring of outposts around New Orleans, another around Baton Rouge, another around Vicksburg, and similar lines enclosing a few other points on the Eastern Waters, constitute at this time the extent of the soil of Louisiana under Mr. Lincoln's dominion. From the first of January, 1864, to the first of January, 1865, we have lost, in that State, territorially, to the extent of at least 10,000 square miles.

In Arkansas, the Federal Government does not appear to have now any army able to take the field. The working of the railroad between Memphis and Little Rock has not, we believe, been resumed, since the capture of its stockades by Fagan. The White and the Arkansas are, however, still more or less navigable for transports conveyed by gunboats; a few other points on the Eastern Waters, constitute at this time the extent of the soil of Louisiana under Mr. Lincoln's dominion.

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In Missouri, the forces of Mr. Lincoln hold the position which they held last New Year's day. In Mississippi, the Federal troops held in January, 1864, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Port Hudson and Natchez. At all these points they were then congregated in threatening force. Yazoo City is now a desolate ground; Vicksburg stands, behind the Big Black, upon

the defensive. Port Hudson sleeps in its undisturbed unconsciousness. Natchez, in the absence of General Davidson, appears to be threatened very seriously by Wirt Adams. The Federal forces held, outside those positions, nine of the soil of Mississippi, and therefore have not during the year, lost any; but while, on the other hand, they have gained in that State no territory, they have lost morally, by having settled down from an attitude of threatening in January, 1864, to that, now, of watchful defense.

In Alabama, invasion has since the first day of 1864, seemed a footing for its ships in Mobile Bay. Last New Year's day Federal troops occupied the few counties that lie in Alabama north of the Tennessee, and though they do not hold them now, will probably have returned to their possessions when Hood shall have crossed to Tusculum. Disregarding the pending raid from Pascagoula toward Mobile, invasion has, therefore, neither gained nor lost, during the year just closed, any of the territory of the State of Alabama.

The length and breadth of Tennessee lay, on the first of January, 1864, under the heels of the invader. Events have again brought it all back to the same position, with the exception of that part lying between the Mississippi and the Tennessee. Since his abandonment of the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad last Spring, all that region has been in the possession of Forrest and will continue in it so long as that soldier holds the line of the Tennessee. Deducting a small area in the rear of Memphis, Randolph, Fort Pillow and Johnsonville, Federal occupation has therefore lost, of the soil of Tennessee, since the first day of the year just ended, seven thousand square miles. Ringgold was the advanced post of the Federal army on the first day of January, 1864. That point, on the northern border of Georgia, is the advanced post of the Federal army on the first day of January, 1865. So far as that part of the field is concerned, the position of the helmsmen is precisely the same as it was twelve months ago. Savannah has, however, been gained during the last year; and, with the lever part of the swampy peninsula on which it stands, gives the Federal arms, as a result of the year's work, again of about two hundred square miles of the soil of Georgia.

In South Carolina invasion has gained, since last New Year's Day, a little territory. From Beaufort, in that State, it has made no progress whatever. The attack on Charleston has left it, however, in occupation, to-day, of Morris Island and some smaller bodies of land that, all together, represent a territorial gain of about one hundred square miles. In North Carolina, the Federal arms had lost, since the beginning of the year 1864, a large region between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Lieut. Cushing's exploit brought back that district to Mr. Lincoln's rule, gave only a small area between Washington and Plymouth. Losses or gains of soil there were none elsewhere in North Carolina during the year which has just ended, and we may, therefore, conclude that, in that State, Federal occupation stands to-day, exactly as it did on the first day of 1864.

On the James G. is less indeed some accessions of soil, acquired since last New Year's day, by Federal occupation. Extending from the junction of the York with the James, to Barnuda Hundred, and thence to a position three miles south of Petersburg, that gain of territory represents less than five hundred square miles. The soil, thus acquired, has, however, been obtained at the cost of the abandonment of the line of the Rapidan. West of the navigable waters of Eastern Virginia, and East of the Blue Ridge, the ground thus abandoned, deducting a circuit of twenty miles around Alexandria, includes an area of about 3,500 miles. On the first of January, 1864, the Confederates occupied in the Valley of the Shenandoah, west of the Rapidan, the area of Harrisonburg to-day. In the Valley, then, invasion occupies, substantially, the ground it held twelve months ago. On the James it has gained five hundred square miles; and this deducted from the area of the territory abandoned north of the Rapidan, leaves an actual loss in the area of Federal occupation in Virginia, to the extent of three thousand square miles.

In Texas the work of invasion has been abandoned. In Louisiana the Federal occupation has surrendered possession of ten thousand miles. In Arkansas the fortunes of war, within the last year, have withdrawn from the domination of General Steele forty thousand square miles. In Mississippi, and in Alabama, the lines of invasion are, to-day, with the exception of the gain of the gulf harbor of Mobile, in the positions which they held on the 1st of January, 1864. In Tennessee, Federal occupation has lost, in the country between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, seven thousand square miles. In Georgia, invasion has, within the past year, acquired dominion over about two hundred square miles; and in South Carolina has acquired, since the first day of 1864, territorial jurisdiction over one hundred square miles. In North Carolina Mr. Lincoln's rule presents, to-day, no change of area since the opening of last year. In Virginia, Federal occupation has exchanged thirty-four hundred square miles north of the Rapidan for five hundred above the water on the James, presents to us the year's work of blood, three thousand square miles of actual loss.

Of the eastern side of the Mississippi river we see, thus, that, notwithstanding a gain of two hundred square miles in Georgia, and of one hundred in South Carolina, the miscarriage in Virginia, and the abandonment of Western Tennessee, place Mr. Lincoln's occupation of Southern soil at a loss, on the operation of the twelve months just ended, of about ten thousand square miles. On the western side of the Mississippi river, the details given above show the territory inclosed by Federal domination, to have been reduced, since the first of January, 1864, to the enormous extent of fifty thousand square miles!

A SARCASTIC REBEL. Of a batch of recruits sent to New Hampshire regiment, over 75 deserted to the Confederates the first night after their arrival at camp. A few days afterwards a Confederate officer sent to a Yankee officer the following note:

Capt. B.—: Please send over your colors. I am having splendid success in organizing the 1st New Hampshire rebel regiment.

SNUFFY.—The St. Louis Republican of a recent date, says the streets of that city are filled with women with cigars in their mouths.

Well, what of that? Have we not seen the streets of Columbus "filled" with women who snuff tobacco after all, and agood Havana? Is it certainly less offensive to correct than the disgusting "Macabey."—Columbus Sun.

MAON AND ATLANTA RAILROAD.—The Macon papers state that the railroad between that place and Atlanta will be completed this month.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Trueman, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The New York Times of the 7th received. The only item of interest is a telegram in the Herald, from Greely at Washington, copied from the Tribune, indicating that Greely still attaches importance to Blair's peace mission. He says further and interesting developments must await their proposals. Frank Blair has returned to City Point from Washington.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Amongst the returned prisoners who arrived in Richmond to-night from Vicksburg, are E. A. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, Col. Mike Wood, of the Montgomery Advertiser, and Judge Bush, of Marianna, Fla. Some of the most intelligent prisoners report, on their conviction, the result of observation, that the North is tired of war, and that if the Southern people hold out manfully, as heretofore, they will secure their independence, before next summer.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The House passed the Consolidation bill to-day—yeas 43, nays 34. Nothing of importance done in the Senate.

A gentleman and good citizen, living within fifty miles of this city, was called on lately by a captain of his servants. The soldier, a very intelligent servant, stated briefly the views of his fellow-servants in substance as follows:

"We know where our friends are. If the Yankees come to trouble us, Massa, we take to the woods, and you must not be afraid for us. We will do all we can and find you out."

These good servants—like all servants who have found good masters—know and acknowledge their interests and best welfare, and they went to their master thus, after having stringing rumors that had been industriously propagated by spies, traitors, Tories and gold sellers among us, that Wilmington had been taken; that the Yankees were shelling or investing Branchville; and that Sherman was marching without hindrance or opposition on Charleston.

While these good servants were thus showing their preference and loyalty and devotion to truth and duty in their own way, wearing prisoners and calling themselves wise, men who are living on Confederate rations, were expressing openly and insolently their hopes and wishes for Sherman.

The example of other cities should warn us that a very few such creatures among us and with us may do more injury than a regiment of enemies. It is time to know and mark all who are with us and for us.—Charleston Cour.

NO DORG TO LOVE.

No dorg to love, none to care,
How can I even mind sadness express?
Chances is I'm dead, dead as a nail,
Unhatched his bark and still in his tale;
Oh, what a tale, while he's at the end,
Opted he chase it with a wiggle and bend;
Chase it with hope, twisting around
Till overcom he reposed on the ground.
Now he's quiet, dead as a nail,
Where am his bark and the wag of his tale?

I dream about poor Chucky Lee,
Swinging his milk or else scratching a flea,
He's a dream, dream, Chucky I weep,
For under 2 feet of ground does he sleep.
Haven't I did you day after day?
Given you milk, given you sugar and honey,
Given you meat and put in the head?
Now you're quiet, dead as a nail,
Where am his bark and the wag of your tale?

No dorg to love, none to care,
Vainly I strive and dare to suppress
"Why did I die?" said I mope,
Was it from pain or was it a bone?
No wargin tale, no barking eye,
Answers the question, or gives a reply;
Was it gone—stoppage of breath,
Laden I much the sad cause of your death?
Still not a word, did he at the end,
Dim is his eye, stilled forever his tale.

OBITUARY.

JOHN M. SIMMS, son of Dr. C. F. Simms, of Warren County, N. C., died of typhoid fever on in camp at Ballfield, Va., on the 20th day of December, 1864, aged 20 years.

He had been in service since last March. He was naturally of an amiable disposition, and had truly learned to know and keep the commandment with the penitence, "Honor thy father and mother," a precept so much neglected by the present generation of young men. As evidence of this he was never known to disobey his parents. So rigid also was his adherence to truth, that he never told a lie.

Raised amid influences decidedly religious he had been accustomed from early childhood to pray and read the Bible. This he continued amid the temptations and inconveniences of camp life; where he was remarked by his comrades for his consistent life. He professed religion in 1855, but did not then join the Church. After being in battle in the month of August last, he felt an especial sense of God's goodness in preserving him, and sought and obtained a renewed evidence of his acceptance. In September he united with the Church. Thus he passed away to the land of eternal peace and rest one of God's noble ones, leaving his deeply afflicted parents to mourn the loss of their godly, their promising, their only child. But they sorrow not without hope.

J. H. WHEELER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

W. R. RICHARDSON will be supported in Middle Ward for re-election as Commissioner, Jan 13-65.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN MIDDLE WARD.

We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 13-65.

WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING for a single gentleman, in the neighborhood of the Peace Hospital or Cal's Ferry. Apply at this office by this evening, station term, 4c. Jan 13-65.

WANT TO BUY.

TWO BOYS and ONE GIRL, between the age of fourteen and sixteen, all strictly likely and active in body and mind. Cotton, Bacon, or Salted Pork will be given in payment if preferred. Address, Jan 13-65.

OVERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an expert, must have a small family only, must be willing to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldier preferred. Apply to

H. K. BURGWIN,
Garysburg N. C.
Dec. 28-64-1w3L.